

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

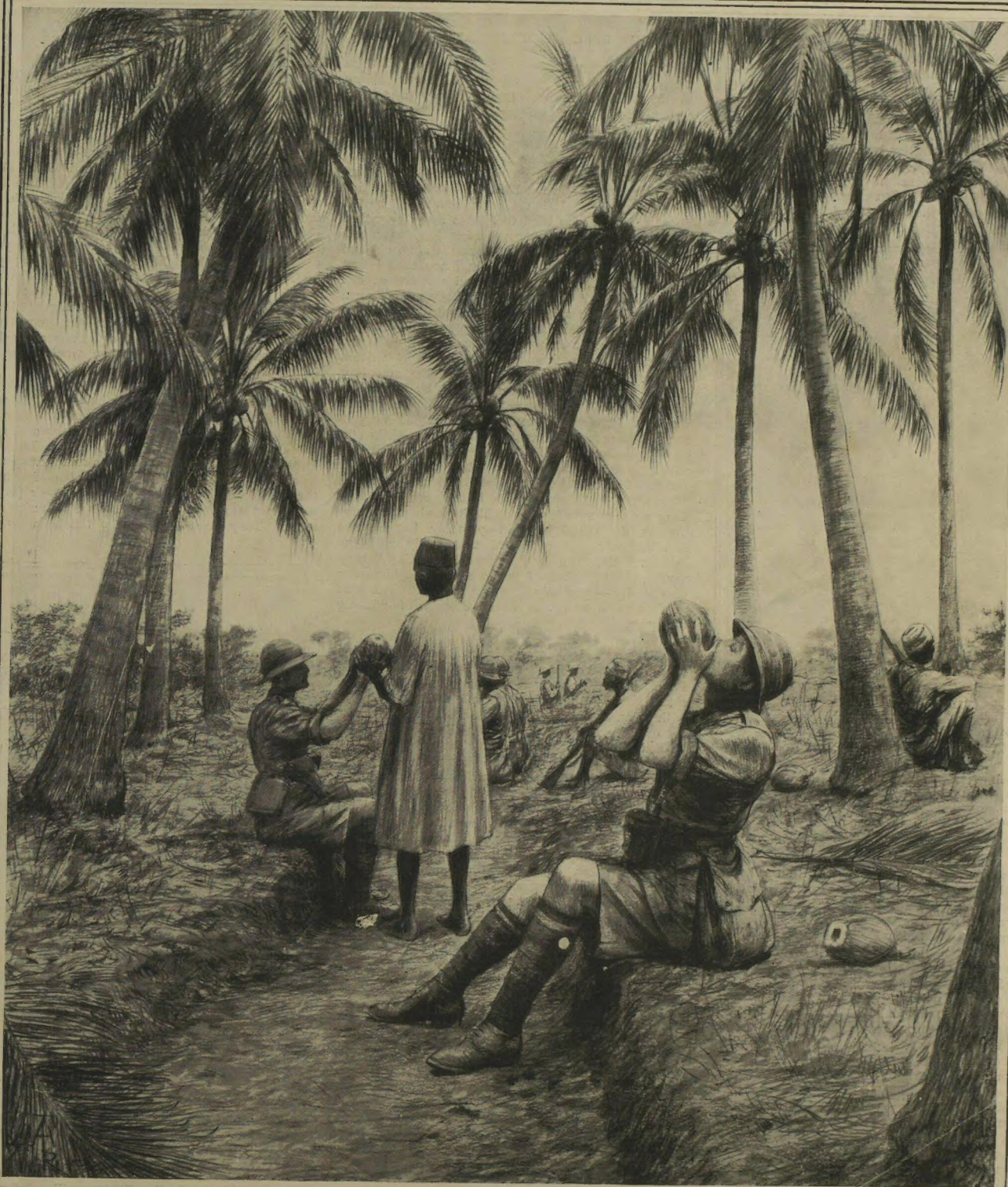
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SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1917.

SEVENPENCE.

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COCOANUT MILK FOR TROOPS ON THE MARCH: AN INCIDENT OF THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN—DRAUGHT FROM THE NUT DURING A TEN MINUTES' HALT.

Our drawing represents a picturesque incident in East Africa, illustrating the conditions of campaigning in that country. A British force on the march has halted for a short rest in a grove of coconut palms, and the officers and men find welcome refreshment in drinking the milk out of coconuts from the tree. It may be recalled that the chief command in East Africa

Deventer, in succession to I: Smuts. On May 30 the this theatre have exceptionally wet a tendency to

who had succeeded General ant conditions in The close of an up, and there is rol encounters."

DERIVED FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS. COPY



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IF we were told that last week the Salic Law was abolished in France, we should be interested, but not intoxicated with political passion. We should be interested in many things, and, among others, in what the statement could possibly mean. The Salic Law was a mediæval institution by which no woman could wear the French crown; and the ingenious might insinuate some irrelevance in the alteration, now that there is no French crown to wear. I should not say that the concession the other day of the Parliamentary

some it may seem the beginning of slavery, to others the beginning of liberty. But the indifference shown to the whole alteration of our electoral system is certainly full of that contempt. It is not especially a contempt for Female Suffrage—or, in so far as it is, it is a contempt for suffrage and not for females. If there be a mild sort of amusement about a rare sort of female, even that is no longer the sort of satire once flung at the female who tried to fight a tradition with a dog-whip. It is rather such as would be felt about a female who tried to fight a Zeppelin with a flint axe. It is not felt because a female vote is a new and experimental thing, but because it is an old and exploded thing. It is, as in the fancy that I first employed, rather as if women had received at last some feudal or dynastic title now little more than a title. It is as if swords as well as feathers became part of the dress of ladies when presented at Court, or as if a woman as well as a man could have the mysterious and unmeaning letters "Esq." written after her name on an envelope. The Parliamentary change was, of course, accompanied by something which is, in Parliamentary matters, the quite final mark of frivolity—solemnity. Cynical old lawyers sank their voices and talked about being shaken in the convictions of a lifetime—a lifetime which had wholly consisted of changing their convictions, or rather, of accepting other people's convictions just as they accepted other people's briefs. So, if a lady wore a Court sword, they would talk about her not bearing the sword in vain—precisely because she had the only sort of sword that really is borne in vain. So, if a lady were called "Esq.," they would talk with hushed voices about the hierarchy of chivalry—precisely because that modern sort of esquire is one who never dreams of winning his spurs.

Of course, if there were a real democracy there would be a real debate. Female Suffrage would stand for a sincere thesis about the State and the family; many good and intelligent people would still agree with it, and I should still disagree with it. There is, for example, a great deal of real democracy in the Trades Unions. And in the Trades Unions we immediately find that the position of women is a matter of much more genuine enthusiasm and of much more genuine difficulties. The vital question, then, is not so much that of Female Suffrage as of Family Suffrage. The one philosophy regards the man and the woman primarily as two individuals, who are as likely to be competing with each other as combining with each other. The other philosophy denies that there need be any competition between the head of the family and the heart of the family. But neither of these two tenable social creeds really troubles the minds of the politicians, or any of the people who at present manage politics. The truth is that discussing whether certain people shall have Parliamentary votes, under existing Parliamentary conditions, is a pointless preliminary. It is like discussing whether certain people shall have railway tickets when there is a block on the line. The people never get anywhere; but it is not because they have no tickets that they never get anywhere. It is because the railway has broken down or beer held up for some totally different reason. What the woman (or, for that matter, the man) ought to be considering is not what becomes of her vote before she gets it, but what becomes of her vote after she has given it. How is it that her political will, and his political will, and a multitudinous number of other political wills, are ultimately melted down and re-moulded into something that bears not the remotest resemblance to anything that any of them ever willed? A glimmering of this truth did indeed begin to grow upon even the Militant Suffragettes; but they never grasped it fully and firmly. For the Militant Suffragettes always struck me as peculiarly empty of all political instincts. They were really very unpolitical women—certainly much more so than ordinary women. even they discovered this truth by experience,

though they never realised it in theory. They began by throwing bricks and bombs at politicians for not agreeing with Female Suffrage. But they soon found themselves throwing bricks and bombs at the same politicians for agreeing with Female Suffrage—and then doing nothing for it. In short, they first assaulted an M.P. for not making a promise, and then for breaking the promise. He might go back to Parliament stuffed with promises; and they were still no nearer their purpose for the promises as such. He conceded the thing only long afterwards when he thought it convenient—or, in other words, when he thought it undemocratic. In the same way, Payment of Members, which might once have been a popular measure, was not given until it could be a mere privilege. This is the whole art of politics; and if the Suffragettes had pursued that logical line of thought they might have begun the purgation of politics. They would have found the real weakness of the politician—but then they would also have found the real weakness of the vote.

I have spoken of Trades Unions—and, indeed, it is this Parliamentary paralysis that gives its striking, not to say stunning, significance to the recent act of the Trade Union of the sailors. Some Socialist intellectuals, apart from mere Pacifists or anti-patriots, have a theoretic objection to that strike merely because it was not an industrial strike—or (as some would put it) merely because it was not a materialistic strike. They insist that Trades Unionists, as such,



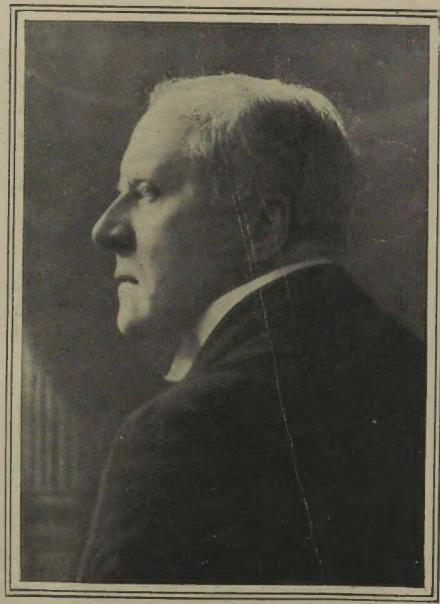
"THE FIRST TO DISCLOSE THE MEDICAL DÉBÂCLE AFTER CTESIPHON": LIEUT.-COLONEL R. M. CARTER COMMENDED IN THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

Lieut.-Colonel (formerly Major) Carter has sprung into fame through the revelations of the Mesopotamia Commission's Report. "We wish to express our appreciation," it states, "of the evidence given and the work done by Major Carter, I.M.S. . . . Major Carter . . . was the first to disclose the medical débâcle after Ctesiphon."

Photograph by L.N.A.

franchise to women was quite so simple a case as this; but I should say that the progress of Parliamentary transformation had already gone a long way in that direction. If every woman were made a Peeress in her own right (to which I should entertain no particular objection), it would still be interesting to inquire whether all of them were to sit in the House of Lords, for this would suggest the erection of a larger, and let us hope a better, building for the purpose. But it would be still more interesting to ask what amount of power was possessed and retained by the House of Lords. Anyhow, it could not well be less than the power now possessed and retained by the House of Commons. Before the war that power had been heavily injured, and during the war it has been simply ignored. Members of Parliament, as such, may be said to have no power at all. Ministers have a great deal of power—especially the Ministers who are not Members of Parliament. If this is true of Members of Parliament, it is, of course, truer of the millions who are allowed (or rather, persuaded) once in five years to vote for Members of Parliament; and as things stand at this moment, the vote of one of these citizens may be regarded as an infinitesimal fraction of a round O.

Whether this highly historic court, contempt of the High a good thing or no



THE SUDDEN DEATH OF A FAMOUS ACTOR-MANAGER: THE LATE SIR HERBERT TREE.

Sir Herbert Tree died suddenly in London, from a heart attack, on the evening of July 1. He had only recently returned from his tours in the United States, during which, in addition to his professional engagements, he did much good work in the Allied cause by addressing public meetings. Since his return he had injured his knee by a fall, necessitating an operation.

Photograph by Vandyk.

ought not to deal with what is pure politics. But what are they to do if politicians will not deal with politics—or only with impure politics? Ought not the Trades Unionists to be merely political, when it is the politicians who are merely materialistic? When our weapons rust, it is well if our tools can be used as weapons, and if senatorial sophistry is answered by the popular simplicity of the love of patriots and the hatred of pirates.

"CANADA DAY" AT WESTMINSTER: KING; QUEEN; AND CANADIANS.

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 AND 2 BY L.N.A.; 3 AND 4 BY C.N.



THE CANADIAN JUBILEE COMMEMORATION SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY: A CANADIAN SCOTTISH BAND ARRIVING.



CANADIAN TROOPS AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY: THE KING INSPECTS THE GUARD OF HONOUR.



THE MEMORIAL SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER FOR FALLEN CANADIANS: THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER RECEIVES THE QUEEN.



A BOUQUET FOR THE QUEEN: A PRESENTATION ON BEHALF OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CANADIAN WAR WIDOWS.

On July 3, with due solemnity and dignity, the fiftieth anniversary of the Confederation of Canada—which fell on the preceding Sunday, July 1—was celebrated at Westminster Abbey, in the presence of the King and Queen. The Abbey was crowded, the nave full of Canadian soldiers and such of the public as had been sufficiently early to obtain seats; and in the congregation were many representative personages, including Sir George Perley, acting High Commissioner for Canada; Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, and many Canadian officials domiciled in London. The Queen and Princess Mary were escorted up the nave

by Canon Pearce; and the King by the Sub-Dean of Westminster, Bishop Boyd-Carpenter. Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and Princess Christian were also present at the service, and a number of wounded soldiers, with nurses, served to recall the splendid sacrifices made by the Canadian forces in the war. The Dean, although unable to escort the King or Queen up the nave, delivered a stirring and eloquent address, and referred to the hundred fights which "have crowned with imperishable splendour the glory of Canadian nationhood."

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BERRSFORD, SWAINE, CHANCELLOR (DUBLIN), AND LAFAYETTE.



2ND LIEUT. E. G. DUNN,
Liverpool Scottish (attd. Machine
Gun Corps). Only son of Mr. C. M.
Dunn, of Clapton.



2ND LIEUT. F. V. SAVAGE,
I.A.R.D. (attd. Russell's In-
fantry). Son of Mr. T. A. Savage,
J.P., and Mrs. Savage, of Bombay.



LIEUT. ROBERT C. STONE,
K.O. Royal Lancs. Regt. Son of
late Mr. Tom Stone, and of
Mrs. Stone, Newton-le-Willows.



CAPTAIN FRANK L. BODY,
Bedfordshire Regt. Son of Mr.
Charles A. Body, J.P., The
Cedars, Sydenham Hill.



2ND LIEUT. G. HOTCHKISS,
Gordon Highlanders. Youngest son
of late Major Hotchkiss, of Crookston,
Renfrewshire.



MAJOR R. BOLSTER, M.C.,
Royal Artillery. Elder son of
late Surgeon-General T. B.
Bolster, R.N. Killed in
action.



BRIG-GENERAL A. C.
ROBERTS, D.S.O., C.M.G.,
R. Fus. Son late Col. W. H. A.
Roberts, R.H.A., Chief Con-
stable, Metropolitan Police.



LIEUT.-COL. HERBERT
KEMBLE, D.S.O., M.C.,
London Regt. Son of Mrs.
Kemble, Beechfield, Bath-
ampton.



LT.-COL. W. A. DE
C. KING, D.S.O.,
R.E. Son of Mr.
Ellian A. King, late
of Ceylon Civil Ser-
vice. Awarded D.S.O.
1915.



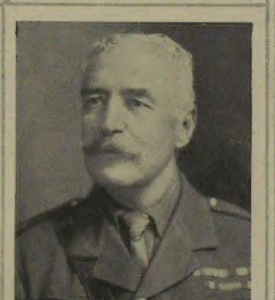
MAJOR J. P. H.
OUCHTERLONY,
D.S.O.,
R.E. Twice in des-
patches. Son of Lt.-
Col. T. H. Ouchter-
lony, late R.A.



LIEUT.-COL. G. E. B. DOBBS,
R.E. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph
Dobbs, The Chalet, Temple Road,
and Liscarrig, Greystones.



LIEUT.-GENERAL R. G. BROADWOOD, C.B.
An Aide-de-Camp to the King. Son of late Mr. Thomas
Broadwood, Holmbush, Sussex. Fought with distinction
in South Africa.



MAJOR FRANCIS R. GREGSON,
J.P., D.L.,
Member of King's Body Guard,
Royal Scottish Archers.



CAPTAIN A. TREVOR DAVIS,
Welsh Regt. (attd. London
Regt.). Officially reported killed
in action.



CAPTAIN WILSON BELL,
K.O. Yorkshire L.I. LL.B.
(Liverpool University). Son of
Mr. T. P. Bell, West Kirby.



CAPTAIN CLIVE ALAN
WHITTINGHAM,
R. Army Medical Corps (attd.
R.E.). Officially reported killed.



CAPTAIN PHILIP C. TAYLOR,
London Regt. Son of late Dr.
Herbert Taylor, Kennington, and
Mrs. Taylor, Hart Street, W.C.



2ND LIEUT. H. J. HILARY,
R.F.A. Died of wounds. Was
Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta
Port Trust.

Going "Over the Top" and Advancing Behind their Barrage: A French Infantry Attack.



"EN AVANT!" FRENCH INFANTRY CLAMBERING OUT OF THEIR TRENCHES AND ADVANCING IN OPEN ORDER AGAINST GERMAN TRENCHES
ON THE CHEMIN DES DAMES.

A typical scene during a French infantry attack on the Western Front is illustrated in this photograph. The troops, who, it will be noted, have a good deal to carry in the way of equipment, are seen climbing out of their trenches and advancing towards those

of the enemy, in open order. In the distance is the smoke of bursting shells from the mobile barrage fire of the French artillery, under cover of which the infantry are going forward to attack the German positions.

British Royal Artillerymen with our Italian Allies.



TAKING THEIR PART IN WINNING BACK "ITALIA IRREDENTA": BRITISH GUNNERS HELPING IN GENERAL CADORNA'S GREAT ATTACK.

As the Italians themselves were the first gracefully to acknowledge, for some time past a contingent of British artillerymen have been rendering valuable aid to our Allies in the mountain fighting among the Alps. As it has been stated, also, they have proved their value on the spot, and have made their mark among even such gunnery experts as are the Italians in the exceptional kind of fighting that the situation requires. There

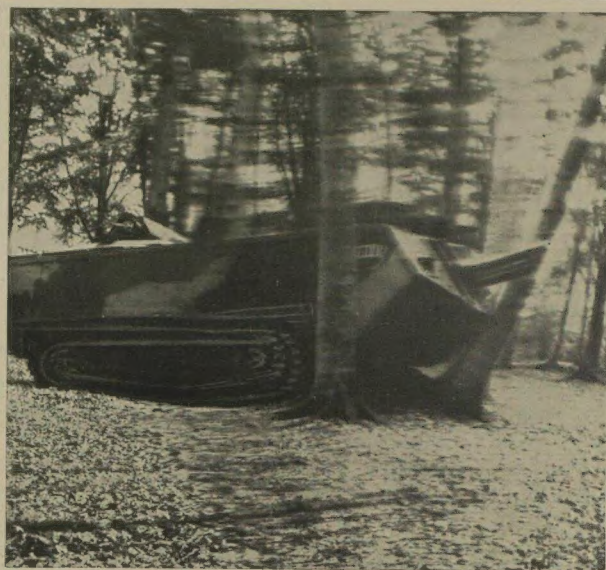
is practically no quarter of the war-area where the Allies are in action in which our British artillerymen have not figured, always representing with credit the "Royal Regiment" to which they belong, and upholding in its entirety the noble tradition enshrined in the R.A. motto: "Ubique, quo fas et gloria ducunt"—"Everywhere where Duty and Glory lead."

TANK VERSUS TREE: A REMARKABLE TIMBER-FELLING DEMONSTRATION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY AIFIERI.



A FRENCH TANK ASSAULTING A BIG TREE: THE FIRST IMPACT.



THE TANK'S IRRESISTIBLE PRESSURE: THE TREE BEGINNING TO GO DOWN.



VICTOR AND VANQUISHED: PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE OF THE TREE-FELLING CAPACITY OF TANKS AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THE FRENCH ARTILLERIE D'ASSAUT.

Ever since Tanks appeared on the scene of war, much has been told of their wonderful powers of overturning or crushing down trees and other obstacles in their path, such as walls, defence works, and even buildings. As far as we know, however, the above photographs are the first that actually illustrate such a feat. The Tank in this case is a French one, in spite of its name "Teddy," which might suggest that it was of American origin. In this connection it may be noted, by the way, that in the Allied War Photographs Exhibition, one exhibit shows an American Tank which has the appearance of a gigantic lady-bird. The Tanks of the French Army are known as *artillerie d'assaut*. They were first used in action on April 16, and others of a more

powerful and more heavily armed type took part successfully in the French advance on May 5. An account of their adventures and heroic exploits on that occasion was given in our Paris contemporary, "L'Illustration," of June 2. "Under fire," says the writer, "life inside a Tank is terrible. Space is restricted, as one can imagine. Machine-guns, gunners, and supply men have just so much room as is necessary for their work. The car commander looks out through the loopholes. On his courage, nerve, and muscles the whole fate of the Tank depends. . . . What manner of men the crew must be, one may easily guess. All are volunteers. Infantry, cavalry, and artillery—all arms, in fact—are represented among them."

OUR FAR-FLUNG BATTLE-LINE: "TANKS" IN PALESTINE.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



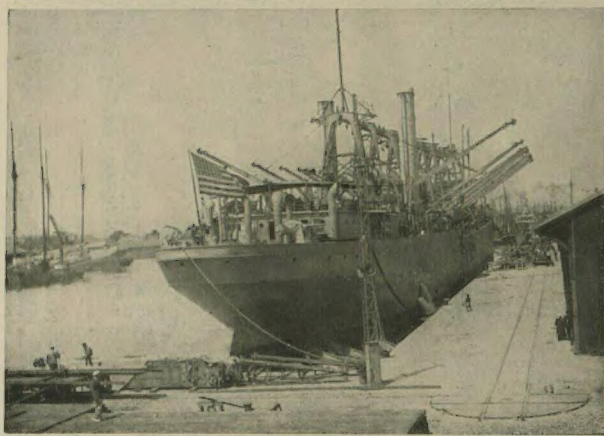
WHERE THE WAR-CHARIOTS OF ISRAEL SMOTE THE PHILISTINES! A TWENTIETH-CENTURY WAR-CHARIOT—A TANK—GOING INTO BATTLE.

Armoured "Tanks," having made their mark and proved their value on the Western Front, by their capability of traversing the roughest ground, are now making their appearance further afield in the war-area. One of them, now with General Allenby's army on the Palestine border, is shown here, before an action near Gaza, making its way into the battle. The smoke shown is exhaust vapour from the motive machinery in the interior. It is working along on our side of the hill seen in the background of the illustration, on which appear the figures of British officers observing the positions of the Turkish

trenches away beyond the hill. The first Tank on service with the Egypt Expeditionary Force took part in General Murray's battle to the south of Gaza in April. "She stood with her nose poised in the air," describes Mr. W. T. Massey, "across a Turkish trench, down which the crew poured rapid fire right and left, and then crossed the trench. The Austrian gunners turned an immense volume of fire on the Tank. For several minutes I lost sight of her, but presently she emerged." We may hear later of other Tanks being employed on other fronts, owing to their proved success.

UNITED STATES REGULARS IN FRANCE: AT THE PORT OF LANDING.

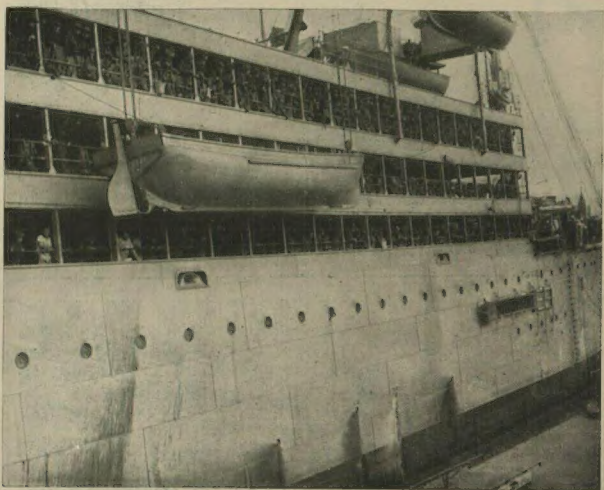
FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



"TIED UP" ALONGSIDE HER DISEMBARKATION WHARF: ONE OF THE SMALLER BAGGAGE-AND-MUNITION CARRYING TRANSPORTS.



WHILE THEIR SHIP IS BEING MOORED ALONGSIDE A QUAY: U.S. SOLDIERS WATCHING THE HARBOUR STAFF AT WORK WHILE MAKING FAST.



ONE OF THE BIG TRANSPORT-LINERS DRAWING UP BESIDE A QUAY: A SIGNIFICANT CROWD—THE TIERS OF DECKS CRAMMED WITH MEN.



ON THE UPPERMOST TIER OF DECKS ON BOARD ANOTHER BIG TRANSPORT LINER: THE VESSEL'S HULL OVERTOPPING THE HARBOUR-SHEDS.



THE FIRST OF THE NEW ARRIVALS TO SET FOOT ASHORE: SOME OF OUR AMERICAN BROTHERS IN ARMS IN THEIR FIGHTING KIT.



WAITING ON BOARD A TRANSPORT FOR THE ORDER TO BE GIVEN TO FALL IN AND FILE ASHORE: STALWART MEN OF THE RANK AND FILE.

Tuesday, June 26, 1917, will ever be an epoch-marking day in the annals of the Great War. It was on that morning that, at a certain French port, the name of which is not disclosed, the first contingent of the United States troops landed—"the advance-guard," as Reuter puts it, "of the great and splendidly organised army which will follow its Chief in helping France and her Allies in their great effort to secure the triumph of civilisation." Although no figures as to the strength of the contingent of

Regulars are allowed to be published, it is stated semi-officially to be a large force, and the size of the fleet of transports which arrived with it corroborates that. "A veritable Armada of huge transports," is the description of the correspondent quoted, who saw the fleet coming into port. "Their black hulls," he goes on to say, "showed clearly against the horizon, while the grey forms of their escorting destroyers were almost blotted out in the leaden-coloured sea. Dominating everything was an enormous American

(Continued opposite.

UNITED STATES REGULARS IN FRANCE: AT THE PORT OF LANDING.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



ON THE WAY TO THEIR FIRST CAMP IN FRANCE: U.S. REGULAR INFANTRY BATTALIONS MARCHING ALONG A BOULEVARD.



AS THEY CAME ASHORE FROM ONE OF THE TRANSPORTS: U.S. INFANTRY FORMING UP ON ONE OF THE QUAYS.

Continued.]

with her peculiar upper works." Among those who also witnessed the arrival were "German prisoners, who gazed in open-mouthed astonishment at the spectacle." Said the officer in command to an interviewer: "We left in fine weather with a calm sea, and we have arrived on time. Nothing happened. I am happy to be in command of the first troops who will fight shoulder to shoulder with the heroes of the Marne and

Verdun." The troops were Regulars, nearly all. A "Daily Telegraph" correspondent who visited the camps after the landing adds this: "Our new Allies have sent us over a keen, tough, well-equipped and well-trained lot of men. Many of them reached the French coast straight from the Mexican border. The remainder are soldier-like chaps who hastened to volunteer before conscription came in."

WHERE BRITISH PRESTIGE HAS NOW BEEN BRILLIANTLY RETRIEVED: MESOPOTAMIA—SCENES IN RECAPTURED KUT.



SPOILS TAKEN FROM THE TURKS AT KUT: BOMBS (IN THE FOREGROUND), SHELLS, AND OTHER WAR-MATERIAL.



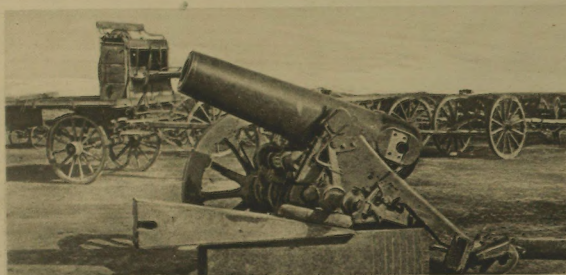
SURMOUNTED BY A WONDERFUL DEVICE IN WHO WERE KILLED



WOOD: TOMES OF FOUR TURKISH OFFICERS OR DIED AT KUT.



WITH THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES AT KUT: SOME DOWNS DEMOLISHING A TEMPORARY SHELTER BUILT BY THE TURKS



ONE OF THE GUNS TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY: A CAPTURED TURKISH 5.9-INCH HOWITZER, AND OTHER SPOILS.



ON GROUND STREWN WITH ABANDONED TURKISH JUST ARRIVED



WAR-MATERIAL: AN ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE IN CAMP.



THE EFFECT OF BOMBARDMENT UPON BUILDINGS IN KUT: A PORTION OF THE BAZAAR DEMOLISHED BY SHELL-FIRE.



LEFT BY THE TURKS: EMPTY GUN-CARTRIDGES, PORTONS, AND WAGONS.



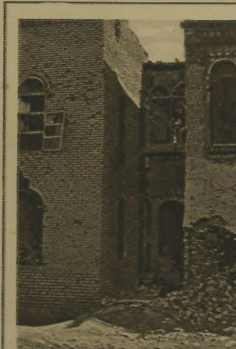
RECAPTURED FROM THE TURKS: KUT—A TYPICAL STREET.



ARCHITECTURE IN KUT: A MINARET.



A KUT ALLEY WITH A HOUSE OVER IT DESTROYED BY SHELL-FIRE.



SHELL-DAMAGE AT KUT: ON THE RIVER FRONT.



A STREET IN KUT AFTER RAIN: LIQUID MUD.

The publication of the Report of the Mesopotamia Commission regarding the disasters of the earlier campaign in 1915 has redirected public attention to that country. Great interest consequently attaches to these photographs taken at Kut, whose recapture by Sir Stanley Maude, on February 24 last, and the subsequent fall of Baghdad, have so brilliantly retrieved the situation and restored British prestige. As the Report mentions, "Kut is some 150 miles above Amara. . . . Baghdad is 120 miles above Kut by road, and 212 miles by river. . . . The country is a vast plain intersected by swamps, and, generally speaking, without roads of any description. Above Kut, however, there is a caravan road to Baghdad. The soil is a sandy loam, which, under rainfall, is converted into a tenacious mud." This feature is well illustrated in our last photograph (on the extreme right at the foot) showing

a street in Kut after rain. Of the town itself, Mr. Percival Landon writes: "Among the many Kuts of Iraq and the neighbourhood, this poor little collection of hovels—fringed by decent two-storied houses along the Tigris, and around the town square, and graced here and there by the tottering minaret of a mosque—will acquire the proud distinction of being 'Kut' for excellence." As our photographs show, the Turks in their retreat from Kut abandoned quantities of war material. The fact that the Mesopotamian situation has now been thoroughly transformed was well brought out in a recent article by the military correspondent of the "Times." He shows that "the terrible indictment of the Mesopotamia Commission refers to the past and not to the present," and that, "no matter what bullets Fortune may have in store for us, the Army in Mesopotamia can confront them all in cheerful confidence."

THE RIVER WAR IN MESOPOTAMIA: VARIOUS CRAFT ON THE TIGRIS.



WITH THE WHITE ENSIGN ABOVE THE TURKISH FLAG: H.M.S. "FIREFLY"
(RECAPTURED FROM THE TURKS) ON THE TIGRIS.



A PRIZE TAKEN FROM THE TURKS: A BRITISH TUG TOWING A CAPTURED
STEAMER DOWN THE TIGRIS.



RIVER TRANSPORT ON THE TIGRIS: A SMALL LAUNCH TOWING TWO 'MAHELAS'
WITH A CAVALRY DETACHMENT ON BOARD.



CLEARED FOR ACTION AND WITH SANDBAGS ROUND HER UPPER WORKS:
ONE OF OUR LARGER MONITORS.



ON THE WAY TO BAGHDAD: A RIVER STEAMER FULL OF TROOPS TOWING
TWO STORE-LADEN BARGES.



ONE OF MANY RED CROSS LAUNCHES NOW RUNNING ON THE TIGRIS:
"WARDHA No. 1."

The peculiar conditions of navigation on the Tigris, necessitating special types of craft, and the importance of river transport, are prominent in the Mesopotamia Commission's Report. Our readers will no doubt be interested, therefore, in these photographs, which show both British war-ships and local vessels on the Tigris at the time of the retaking of Kut and the subsequent advance to Baghdad. The Report mentions that between Kut and Baghdad "not more than 3 ft. 6 in. of water can be relied on," a point that is illustrated by the photograph of a monitor, which only draws about 3 ft. of water, and is seen close to the shore. Mr. Edmund Candler has given a picturesque description

of the river advance to Baghdad. "The gun-boats," he writes, "while keeping up a brisk fire on the bank, were also engaging the enemy's shipping at an extreme range. The last of the enemy's line of ships was the first to sink, a ship with a 47-inch gun on her. The 'Basra,' a Lynch Company's steamer, was next taken. . . . She was escorted down stream under her own steam. . . . 'Firefly,' the gun-boat lost by us at Ctesiphon, was next captured. She had been keeping up a running fire as we pursued, but the crew, to avoid being taken, ran her nose ashore, landed, and escaped, leaving her with full steam up and intact, save for strained boilers."

RETURNING TO THE FRONT: FREE TRANSPORT ACROSS LONDON.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



THE WORK OF THE M.T.V. NOW THE 4TH/23RD SQUADRONS, CITY OF LONDON MOTOR VOLUNTEERS: SOLDIERS RETURNING TO THE FRONT, ARRIVED AT A LONDON TERMINUS AT NIGHT, BOARDING LORRIES READY TO TAKE THEM TO VICTORIA.

The splendid work of the Motor Transport Volunteers in conveying across London at night, from one station to another, soldiers on leave or returning to the Front, recently received official recognition, and the M.T.V. are now known as the 4th-23rd Squadrons, City of London Motor Volunteer Corps. The Corps was founded in March 1916 by the efforts of Sir John Lister Kaye, and its commandant is Mr. C. R. Freemantle. Since its inception, it has been the means of transporting across London over 225,000 men, during the hours when there are no other vehicles available. Before the M.T.V. began

their operations, soldiers arriving in London in the middle of the night, or early hours of the morning, already tired by a long journey, and ignorant of London geography, had to tramp through the streets, cold and hungry, and liable to be victimised by unscrupulous persons ready to lure them astray. Now their case is very different. Free buffets remain open all night, and the lorries and cars of the M.T.V. carry them quickly to their destination. The corps has been highly praised by the late Lord Kitchener, and many other authorities.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

MEN OF SPLENDID MORAL: FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCING THROUGH TRENCHES AND SHELL-CRATERS.

FROM THE DRAWING BY GEORGES LEROUX.



"THE FRENCH ARMY . . . AWAITS WITH PERFECT CONFIDENCE THE NEXT STAGE OF THE BATTLE": FRENCH INFANTRY GOING FORWARD AGAINST THE ENEMY—A TYPICAL SCENE ON THE CHAMPAGNE FRONT.

A fine tribute to the splendid fighting spirit that continues to animate the French armies, and to the victories they have won, was paid recently by Mr. H. Warner Allen, the well-known correspondent who is with them on the Western Front. Speaking of the French advance in Champagne that preceded our own at the Messines Ridge, he writes: "It is of vital importance that, at the present critical stage of the operations, the British Army in the Field and the British people at home should appreciate at their proper worth the results achieved by the French offensive. . . . The French have taken 28,000 unwounded prisoners.

material captured, are eloquent, but they express only a fraction of the achievement. The great accomplishment of the French Army has been the capture of a series of enormously strong positions which enjoyed exceptional natural advantages, and had been fortified with every device that modern science could suggest. . . . I witnessed some of the hardest fighting of the offensive, so that I was able to form a personal opinion as to the moral of the French troops. . . . The French Army, proudly conscious of what it has achieved, awaits with perfect confidence the next stage of the battle, which will enable it to give concrete



TURNING THE TABLES ON THE ENEMY WITH WEAPONS OF HIS OWN DEVISING: A FRENCH FLAME-AND-SMOKE ATTACK, COVERING AN ADVANCE.

The Germans on the Western Front are being everywhere paid back in their own coin, with interest, by means of certain devices to which, earlier in the war, they trusted as means of paralysing resistance in battle. The use of asphyxiating gas, both from projectors and in bombs, for instance, and the employment of fire-projecting implements, were of German origin. It was a case of "Messieurs les assassins commencent." The Allies were, as a fact, well aware of the potentialities of these things on the battlefield before ever the Germans resorted to such weapons, but refrained purposely, from humanitarian motives, from taking advantage of their knowledge, until, as a necessary measure to protect and save the lives of their own men, they

were compelled to adopt similar weapons in action. There are, however, many differences in regard to the ways of use and the compositions employed. The asphyxiating gas, for one, now used by the French and ourselves has none of the torturing after-effects attributable to certain poisonous ingredients deliberately used by the enemy in the German gas. It does what it has to do with instant action, as a rule, in as merciful a manner as can be contrived with such methods. In a recent action on the Chemin des Dames, for example, French gas-bombs were dropped into a large German dug-out. The place was entered as soon as the fumes had cleared away, whereupon the twenty-four Germans inside were found to have been killed outright.

IN THE NORTH SEA: A WAVE-EFFECT UPON A WAR-SHIP GOING AT HIGH SPEED.

PHOTOGRAPH BY G.P.U.



SEEMING, FOR THE MOMENT, TO HAVE BEEN TORPEDOED OR TO HAVE STRUCK A MINE! A CRUISER WITH A DEEP-SEA WAVE BURSTING ABOARD HER.

The big cruiser seen has not struck a mine, or been hit by a torpedo, or anything of the sort, as is suggested at first by the immense fountain of water seen spouting up and bursting in-board on the fore-part of her hull. The cascade of water reaches in height, as seen, almost to the control-top on the cruiser's foremast, and obliterates from view the foremost of the ship's four funnels, while it extends fore and aft over nearly a quarter of the ship's length. It is simply a huge, breaking wave coming

on board in a lumpy sea, somewhere between, say, Iceland and Wilhelmshaven, at the mouth of the Kiel Canal, where the cruiser seen and the consort from the deck of which the "foam fountain" was snapshotted, happened to be. The cruiser was travelling fast, and her course brought her at an angle across the path of the big wave, already partly rebuffed by the wash of the bow-wave from the ship's stern, just as the wave's momentum was at full force: that, practically, was what happened.

THE BRITISH APPROACH TO LENS: GERMAN PRISONERS COMING IN DURING A SUCCESSFUL TRENCH-RAID.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



HEAVEN'S ARTILLERY MINGLING WITH THAT OF MAN: A BATTLE IN A HEAVY THUNDERSTORM NEAR LENS—GERMAN PRISONERS ARRIVING; AND A TANK IN ACTION.

Our drawing shows a typical scene of the fighting near Lens, during which the British troops were gradually encircling the town. Describing the course of events, an official despatch stated a few days ago: "Additional information is now available which confirms the success of our recent operations in the neighbourhood of Lens. Besides the captures of prisoners and machine-guns already reported, an important advance has been made on a total front of about four miles to a depth of over a mile. As a result of our attacks, a series of strongly organised defensive systems on both banks of the River Souchez covering the town of Lens have been captured. Our troops have gained the whole of their objectives on each occasion with slight loss, while inflicting considerable casualties on the enemy. Positions of great strength, as well as of tactical and strategic importance, have thus passed into our hands." In

a later official despatch it was reported: "Our troops have again made progress during the day south of Lens, and have captured a further portion of the enemy's trench system in this area, together with a few prisoners." Again, on the following day, Sir Douglas Haig announced: "Following upon their success yesterday south of Lens, our troops attacked last night on the north bank of the River Souchez, and captured the enemy's defences on a front of about half a mile immediately south-west and west of the town." The total number of German prisoners taken by the British Army during June, including those captured in the Battle of Messines Ridge, has been officially given as 8686, of whom 175 were officers. Constant trench-raids and local attacks, such as that here illustrated, have accounted for a large number.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada]

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

IN QUEST OF
THE BOOKOF SACRED
SCIENCE.SEEKING THE GOLDEN FLEECE, WHICH SUIHAS BELIEVED TO BE A ROLL OF
PAPYRUS ON WHICH WAS WRITTEN THE SECRET OF GOLD-MAKING: THE ARGONAUTS.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

"VITAMINES" AND THEIR USES.

OUR food normally consists, as we are told almost daily, of protein, fats, carbohydrates, and water, with a relatively small proportion of organic salts; and until lately it was thought that these in sufficient quantities were all that was necessary to sustain life. Recently, however, it has been shown that such a statement is like the play of "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark left out, and that there must also be present an extremely small quantity of certain substances which for reasons which will appear later are called "vitamines." Their existence had long been suspected by men of science, and German and Polish physiologists such as Drs. Stepp and Funk—to mention only two names—have done good work in the elucidation of the affair; but for all practical purposes the discovery of these vitamins begins with experiments conducted in the Physiological Laboratory at Cambridge in 1907 by Professor Gowland Hopkins and Miss Willcock—now Mrs. Stanley Gardiner. By the careful dieting of a family of young rats bred for the purpose, they found that these animals, when fed on pure protein, filtered butter-fat or lard, potato-starch, and cane-sugar, failed to increase in weight and eventually died. A small proportion of milk added to the diet saved their lives if administered in time, and further experiments with milk deprived of all its protein showed that what was wanted was an amino-acid found in many food-stuffs. This particular acid was isolated by Professor Hopkins and was called tryptophan, its systematic name, as Dr. Dakin informs us, being "indole α -aminopropionic acid." It has many congeners all more or less with the same action, and, as they all belong to the same group and are necessary to the maintenance of life, they have been called "vitamines."

These vitamins are a constituent of most proteins, but not of all, and their use has been most efficacious in the treatment of diseases like scurvy, beri-beri, and rickets in children. All these are what are called malnutrition diseases, scurvy showing itself in sailors fed for too long a time on biscuits and salt meat without fresh vegetables; and beri-beri attacking people living exclusively on rice that has been "polished," or deprived of its outer covering. They are to be found in milk, yeast, whole rice, and animal tissues generally, and it has been thought that they can be made synthetically from certain pyridine derivatives. This, perhaps, crests the layman

less than the fact that they are normally present in so much of our usual food stuffs, especially milk and cheese; but it may be important when we consider the desperate

they are finding themselves increasingly short.

How these vitamins act is a question still unanswered. In their most concentrated form a microscopic quantity, amounting in the case of the rats experimented on to only thirty milligrammes daily, is all that is required. It would appear from Professor Hopkins's papers in the Chemical Society's Transactions and the *Journal of Physiology* that they do not themselves undergo any change within the organism, although this point is not very clearly stated. Hence Professor Hopkins's own theory is that they act by stimulating the formation of certain other substances necessary to digestion, which would, perhaps, lead us into the consideration of a good many matters not yet clearly ascertained. It is, at any rate, clear that their action has a good deal of analogy with those substances in inorganic chemistry called catalysts, which by their mere presence induce other substances to combine without forming any part themselves in the resulting compound. It should also be noticed that they are, if anything, more important for the maintenance of growth than of life—or rather, that while the grown-up organism can manage to exist without them, though with more or less discomfort, for a considerable length of time, the young cease to grow and thrive directly they are deprived of them.

The practical lesson of all this is the extreme importance of milk for young children, who are, as the Romans declared long ago, the wealth of the State. It is to be hoped that this will not be lost sight of by our rulers in their desire to "control" all sorts of food. For the adult it would seem that wholemeal bread—if it be true that the husk of the corn contains vitamins absent from the bolted flour—should be more beneficial than white, unless the latter be supplemented by cheese, and that yeast-raised bread may be better than that made with chemicals. The medicinal employment of vitamins when separated from the proteins containing them has probably a great future before it, but cannot usefully be discussed until their precise physiological action is better known. Meanwhile, their discovery explains several physiological puzzles, including the action of certain stimulants, among which there is only space to mention that of the alkaloid of coffee when mixed with a very small proportion of that of tea.

CAPTURED BEFORE IT WAS UNVEILED: A TURKISH MONUMENT
BUILT TO COMMEMORATE THE FALL OF KUT.

This interesting example of Turkish monumental masonry and sculpture fell into British hands before it was finished. It has not been unveiled, and possibly never will be.

attempts now being made by our enemies to evolve a "chemical" substitute for the bread and meat of which



THE SCIENCE OF "MOTHERING" UNDER-WATER WAR-SHIPS: A WORKSHOP ON BOARD A SUBMARINE'S PARENT SHIP.

Photograph by G.P.U.

NAVAL WORK IN THE RED SEA: SALIF—TAKEN BY HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.



ON THE SEA FRONT OF SALIF—CAPTURED BY HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS: THE ESPLANADE AND NATIVE HUTMENTS.



WHERE THE SALT TRADE TRUCK-LOADS WERE TRANSFERRED ON BOARD SHIP: THE OLD TURKISH JETTY.



IN THE NATIVE QUARTER OF SALIF, WHERE THE SALT-MINING POPULATION LIVE: WATTLE AND THATCH DWELLINGS.



TYPES OF THE NATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE MINES UNDER TURKISH DOMINATION: COAST ARABS AND AFRICAN NEGROES.

Salif, or Sallif, on the eastern, or Arabian, shore of the Red Sea, at the southern end of the Arabian peninsula, is a Turkish settlement and seaport where traffic in salt from mines in the interior is carried on. It is a hundred miles north of the British island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea from the Indian Ocean, and was, until the other day, protected by a fort and Turkish garrison on the island of Kamaran outside the port. The fort and harbour were captured by ships of the East Indies Squadron, after a resistance of three hours, as reported to the Admiralty on June 15. Turkish prisoners to the number of 94 were taken; with 2 mountain battery guns and 3 machine-guns,

besides military stores, harbour plant, and baggage camels. On our side one man was killed. The first illustration shows the regularly built esplanade along the sea-front of the Turkish trading settlement. In the second illustration is seen the long and permanently constructed jetty, with its iron girder extension and inclined railway track, for the salt-mine trucks to run on and deliver their loads on board seagoing steamers at various states of the tide. The third and fourth illustrations show parts of the native quarter where the Arabs and negroes engaged in the salt industry live. From a climatic point of view, Salif is a hotter place even than Aden—the hottest place in his Majesty's dominions.

PUT UP FOR SALE AT CHRISTIE'S: RAEURN'S MASTERPIECE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY T. AND R. ARNAN AND SONS.



DESCRIBED BY SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE AS "THE BEST REPRESENTATION OF A HUMAN BEING HE HAD EVER SEEN": SIR HENRY RAEURN'S FAMOUS PORTRAIT OF THE LAIRD OF MACNAB, IN THE UNIFORM OF THE BREADALBANE FENCIBLES.

It became known recently that Sir Henry Raeburn's portrait of Francis, twelfth Laird of MacNab (1734-1816) would be offered for sale at Christie's on Friday, July 6. The canvas, which measures 94 by 59 inches, is generally regarded as the famous Scottish painter's masterpiece, and one of the finest portraits ever executed. Sir Thomas Lawrence spoke of it as the best representation of a human being that he had ever seen. The picture was

Painted about 1796, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1819. It shows the MacNab in the uniform of the Breadalbane Fencibles, a home-service regiment during the Napoleonic wars. It was formerly owned by the second Marquess of Breadalbane, and eventually passed to its present owner, Major the Hon. Thomas Grenville-Gavin. It has been suggested that it might be acquired for the National Gallery as a memorial to Highlanders fallen in the war

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NEW NOVELS.

"In Mio's Youth." The regrettable death of Miss Jane Barlow has taken from us a novelist whose work was distinguished by a measured common-sense that made it pre-eminently sane and refreshing. Her types were living enough; but they were also soberly drawn, and the absence of exaggeration carried conviction with it, and set out her stories in simple and lucid language. "In Mio's Youth" (Hutchinson), the novel now published posthumously, as said, begins with the bad impression made by a charming woman, who failed to keep her opinions to herself, on two bigoted and foolish elderly ladies. It proceeds to show the effects of this unlucky accident on the infant Mio. The moral of this would appear to be that even the most intrepid member of society may be no match for a narrow fool. Mio's mishap is our good fortune; for she falls into the hands of an Irish aunt and uncle, instead of being adopted by the benevolent but outspoken lady, and so enables us to benefit by one of Miss Barlow's excellent studies of an Irish family at home. The "indestructible joys for ever" were Mio's—delight in music and Nature, a clean heart, and a serene breadth of vision. Her cousins, the Quin family, were an odd assortment, with a shrew, a scapegrace, and the stuff of a hero among them. The muddled financial morality of the uncle Quin brought Mio to the verge of disaster; but her luck turned in the nick of time, and the book closes pleasantly in happy marriages, and timely legacies descending upon the right people.

"A Sheaf of Bluebells." The best thing to do with a novel by the Baroness Orczy, is to shut your eyes, and open your mouth, and take what the good lady sends you. It is sure to be well-flavoured, to be good measure, and to satisfy the novel-reader's hunger for sensation and romance. "A Sheaf of Bluebells" (Hutchinson) is a story of France in the early days of the Empire, when Fouché was the master even of Napoleon, and the émigrés were tempted back so that they might add brilliance to the Corsican's Court. The action of "A Sheaf of Bluebells," however, takes place remote from Paris, in the country of the de Maurels, Dukes of Montauban, one time the favourites of the King, but represented at the beginning of the nineteenth century by that incurable Republican, Gaston de Maurel, who had married into the people, and who brought up his nephew and heir Ronnay in the same



WITH THE BRITISH NAVY: A SUBMARINE TRIMMING BEFORE DIVING.—[Photograph by G.P.U.]



WITH THE BRITISH NAVY: RAISING THE BOW OF A SUBMARINE ALONGSIDE THE PARENT SHIP, FOR EXAMINATION.—[Photograph by G.P.U.]

thoughts and ideals as his own. When you discover that Ronnay has a beautiful young cousin, Fernando, who has been educated in the Royalist tradition, you begin to see light, and to follow appreciatively a plot which develops on sound lines in the direction, through many difficulties, of love triumphant at the last. A house divided against itself was the ancient line of the de Maurels, as many French families must have been in the decade after the Revolution; and the Baroness Orczy's skill is well employed in weaving the colours of history about the manly passion of Ronnay, and the trials of the slender Fernando.

"In Blue Waters."

Mr. H. de Vere Stacpoole excels in the delineation of the rough but sound-hearted sailor of fortune. In the collection of stories which he has called "In Blue Waters" (Hutchinson) we find this cheerful gentleman entirely in his adventurous element of derelicts, shanghaied mariners, shipwrecked treasure, pearls, and coral strands. To read a book of this gallant sort in a London chair, conscious that never, never can these eyes behold the sunken islands or the deep Pacific rollers conjured up before the inward vision, is to enjoy a delight indeed, but of a thirst-provoking and tantalising quality. Fortunately, the volume contains other matter, and when "Pearl Island," and "The Luck of Captain Slocum," and "The Salving of the *Yan-Skan*" have been read, there still remain tales dealing with Iceland, and the birth of love in a prehistoric pair, and the queer, grim incident of the satin shoe. All the stories are good, and many are very good; and it is a fat book, containing full measure pressed down and running over, of bright and vigorous fiction. What more can the novel-reader desire? If he fails to appreciate "In Blue Waters," he must be either a dull dog or oddly hard to please.

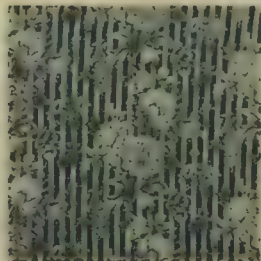
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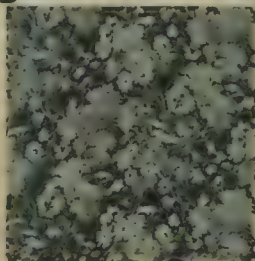
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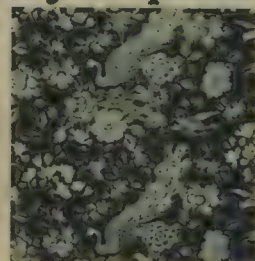
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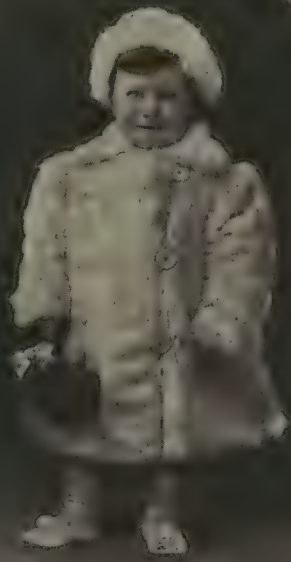
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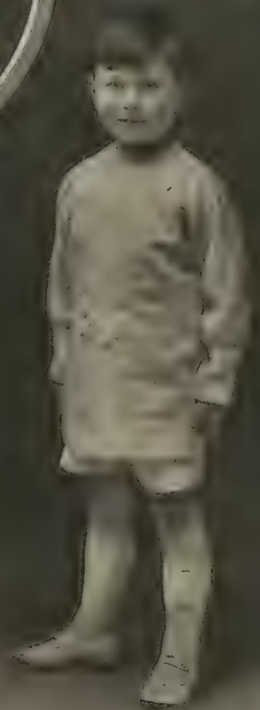
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

MR. GALSWORTHY'S AFTER-THE-WAR PLAY.
AT THE ROYALTY.

THE summer entertainment now provided at the Royalty is not quite so light as it looks. There is daintiness about the story (M. Jules Delacré's), and the music (Miss Dora Bright's) of the little pierrot drama, "The Magic Pipe," and it is rendered in the right spirit by the author, as Pierrot, and by Miss Phyllis Pinson, from whom comes dancing that is both spirited and refined. There is fun in the concluding item of the triple bill. "Box B," in which, in contrast to the good manners of Miss Muriel Pope's programme seller, Miss Iris Hoey gives us a sketch of a spoilt beauty that is rich in humour and satire; Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox's little comedy fully deserves its place as sorbet or liqueur at the feast. Even the *pièce de résistance*, Mr. Galsworthy's anticipation of a possibility, "The Foundations," is a farce in name and has a farcical flavour. But it is serious enough in idea: so serious that, with another treatment, it might almost be reckoned disturbing. For what the playwright is asking us to suppose is that, after the war we shall fall into the old ruts once more, forget the lessons and habits of self-sacrifice and class-association instilled by danger, and be content with the half measures and good intentions, the temporising and tinkering which made our social structure so unstable. In Mr. Galsworthy's forecast, wealth has accumulated more wealth, while poverty threatens riot out of doors—his amiable, aristocratic M.P. gives doles to individuals, and dinners to charity-mongers, while a mob wants to loot his Park Lane house, and the out-of-work plumber, whose mother Lord William has pensioned, is counting on bloodshed in a new class-war. We know, of course, that the author is purposely painting in dark colours the worse of two alternatives, and has done as much as any publicist of the day to hurry on and

help towards a brighter future. His play is a warning in comic form. What is comic might have been better done, sometimes, and does not always give much scope to his actors. Lemmy, however, a Lazarus who looks for a heaven on earth wherein he and Dives shall change places, is a clever creation, in elaborating which Mr. Dennis Eadie shows all his artistry; and there is another rôle—that of Lemmy's tired old mother, whose heart still goes out to youth and love and Arcady—which is as beautifully

proved the famous actress under the escort of the two young grandchildren who will help to carry on great family traditions. A feature of the programme, which was under the patronage of Princess Helena Victoria, was what was described as a Swinburne ballet. Picturesque effects, an accompanied recitation from the poet's works, and a chorus arranged along with the orchestra, were among the arrangements. Mr. Norman O'Neill furnished the score, which had well-marked themes and appropriately bizarre orchestration; Mme. Astaiera and her pupils furnished the dancing.



WITH THE SALONIKA ARMY: BRITISH SOLDIERS MAKING A ROAD.

Photograph by C.N.

beautifully conceived by the author. Pathos is still Mr. Galsworthy's forte.

"ELLEN TERRY'S BOUQUET," AT THE LYRIC.

In the shape of "Ellen Terry's Bouquet," a matinée entertainment designed in aid of "Concerts at the Front," and given last week at the Lyric, the famous Chelsea revue, or portions of it, travelled nearer the centre of London and delighted a fresh audience. There was, of course, a new entry scene devised for Miss Ellen Terry herself, and more fascinating than ever

done by the Company during the past year shows a considerable expansion.

Dr. Fortescue Fox, M.D., the well-known spa specialist, in his recent lecture on British spas given before the Royal Society of Arts, said that "Harrogate is a spa of the first magnitude, both as regards the quality and numbers of its springs (about eighty in all), and the excellence of its equipment." He added that he knew of "no group of similar waters in any country more remarkable in number and variety than those which arise within the space of a few yards at Harrogate."

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BELGIUM UNDER THE GERMAN HEEL.

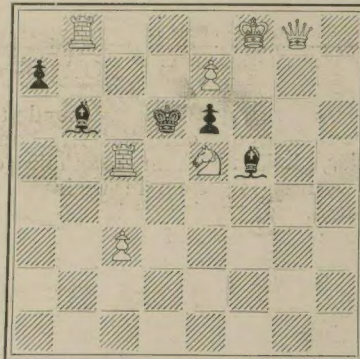
M. ODON HALASI'S articles to his Hungarian paper, of which "Belgium Under the German Heel" (Cassell) is an English version, differ in two respects from the general run of writing on this subject. Their impressions refer to as recently as 1916, and are those of a citizen of the Central Powers, who, while not a pro-Ally, is yet extremely sympathetic to the Belgians, and shows towards the Germans a scornfully unfriendly spirit. Evidently the value of such a testimony depends on its authenticity, and consequently we regret that the anonymous translator, in supplementing M. Halasi's matter from the notes of another Magyar observer, M. Ernő Lovass, should have done so in such a way that we cannot tell which author is responsible for any particular statement of fact or expression of sentiment. Not that we doubt the accuracy of any part of the work, or fail to respect the sincerity of its humane tone. But in such a case a scrupulously faithful rendering of the original text seems to be demanded, if only that we may know how much freedom of speech and opinion is permitted by the censorship in Budapest. Having made this objection to the element of compilation in the volume, we have nothing but praise for its extremely interesting contents. These comprise a multitude of details, both about Brussels and Antwerp, and about the smaller towns to which M. Halasi passed under the friendly misguidance of the Press Central. From his particulars, two general conclusions emerge. One is that the Germans are desperately anxious to present a good case for their occupation of Belgium to the suspicious eye of watching Civilisation, but none the less will sacrifice any portion of the world's goodwill rather than induce a doubt about the permanence of that occupation. Their policy, in a word, is one of bluff, and at the same time assumes the possibility of the bluff being successful, and seizes every opportunity for consolidation accordingly. Hence the apparently contradictory measures of good and ill favour towards Belgian interests which this book describes. The author, their ally, stamps their conduct, alike in its friendly and in its sinister aspects, as completely ruthless and treacherous. The other conclusion reached by a reading of M. Halasi concerns the Belgians themselves. A fierce hatred of the German still sustains them, as a whole, in their determination to recover their national freedom. Among most, and possibly among all the Walloons, the attitude is that of contemptuous resolution which daily serves up for the Military Governor's breakfast a copy of the famous and mysterious *La Libre Belgique*. To this majority, compromise with the invader is unthinkable. On the other hand, the appearances of Belgian cities, especially after nightfall, indicate a different spirit in certain elements of the population, and we must not assume that the Germans, fostering the Flemish tradition, will have no success whatever in driving a wedge between the two nationalities composing this unfortunate people.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Miford Lane, Strand, W.C. 2.

W. MUMM (Menchow, China).—Here is the solution you require: 1. K to B 4th, P to R 8th becoming B, 2. Q to K 8th, and mates next move.
A. M. SPARKE.—To hand with thanks.
T. M. BROWN and OTHERS.—There is no solution by way of 1. P to Kt 6th in Problem No. 3760.
D. F. THOMAS.—Probably the issue is exhausted. Write to Editor, *Chess Amateur*, Strand, Gloucester.
J. C. GARDNER (Toronto).—Black's last move was P to K 4th, then 2. P takes P, *en passant*, etc.

PROBLEM No. 3762.—By H. J. M. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3759.—By J. W. ABBOTT.

WHITE. 1. Q to Kt 4th.
BLACK. P takes P.
2. R to Q 6th, etc.

If Black plays, 1. B takes Kt, R to B 4th; and if 1. K takes P, 2. R to Q 6th (ch), etc. There is, however, another solution in two moves, commencing with 1. P to Kt 8th, becoming Kt, etc.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3754 received from C. A. M. (Penang); of Nos. 3755 and 3756 from J. B. Camara (Madeira); of No. 3757 from Ethel W. Corbett (Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.); of No. 3758 from E. W. Allam (Highgate), J. C. Gardner (Toronto), G. Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), and F. R. James (Malta); of No. 3760 from J. A. Truscott (Forest Gate), G. Sorrie (Stonehaven), N. R. Dharmavir (Padiham), E. W. Allam, E. P. Stephenson (Llandudno), Major Deykin (Birmingham), R. Bowley, J. Verrall (Ridmell), R. C. Durell, A. W. McFarlane, C. C. Haviland (Frimley Green), J. S. Wesley (Exeter), A. W. Hamilton Gell (Exeter), H. Grassett Baldwin (Farnham), and J. D. Williams (Wood Green).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3761 received from J. Fowler, G. Sorrie, H. Grassett Baldwin, and A. H. Arthur (Bath).

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in a simultaneous blindfold exhibition, at Saginaw, Mich. (Scotch Game.)

WHITE (Amateur)	BLACK (Mr. Kostics)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to B 3rd
5. Castles	B to B 4th
6. P to B 3rd	

White has the opportunity of pressing the Max Lange attack, the position being one common to the Scotch: the Two-Knights' Defence and the Giuoco Piano. By the text-move, he abandons his chance, and takes a much inferior line of play.

WHITE (Amateur)	BLACK (Mr. Kostics)
15.	Kt to B 7th

An exceedingly brilliant piece of blindfold combination, aiming at a positional, rather than a material advantage, which makes the fact all the more admirable.

WHITE (Amateur)	BLACK (Mr. Kostics)
16. K R to Q sq	Kt takes R
17. R takes Q	P takes R
18. Q to B 4th (ch)	K to R sq
19. Kt to K 5th	Q R to K sq
20. P to B 4th	P to K R 3rd
21. P to R 4th	Kt to B 7th
22. Kt takes P	Kt to K 6th
23. Q to B 3rd	B takes Kt
24. Q takes B	R takes P
25. B to B 2nd	Kt to Kt 5th
26. B to Kt 3rd	K R to K 5th
27. K to B sq	R to Q B 5th

Black continues his brilliant style to the end, and scores one of the finest blindfold games ever played. It must be noted, moreover, this was one of eight conducted at the same time, all of which he won.

WHITE (Amateur)	BLACK (Mr. Kostics)
28. Q to Q 2nd	R to B 7th
29. Q to B 4th	Kt to K 6th (ch)
30. K to Kt sq	R to B 8th (ch)
31. K to B 2nd	R to B 8th (ch)
32. K to K 2nd	Kt takes P (ch)
33. K takes R	Kt takes Q
34. B takes Kt	R to B sq

White resigns.

There was a good attendance at the annual general meeting of the Imperial Chess Club on Thursday, June 21, at 22, Albemarle Street. The Championship Tournament was won by Mrs. Roe; Captain Barnett, M.P., and Mr. J. F. Chance tied for second place. Thanks were expressed to Mr. C. D. Lookock for his successful and satisfactory management of the tournament and matches, also to the Rev. Osborn Allen for devoting so much of his time to the interests of the club. The playing strength is well maintained, in spite of the absence of many members who are at the front. Mrs. Arthur Rawson was re-elected President, and the Committee *en bloc* for the ensuing year. The club closes on July 31, and reopens on Sept. 1.

Mrs. Debenham is kindly lending 8, Addison Road, Kensington, for a Garden Fête on Saturday, July 7, from three to seven o'clock, in aid of the St. Marylebone Red Cross Workrooms and Hospital for Officers (Acheson Hospital). Miss Nellie Chaplin will produce Shakespearean, National, and Old English dances, Mr. Herbert McQuown's orchestra will play, and Miss Stephanie Stephens and Miss Nancy Pawley will give a variety entertainment. Tickets for admission, price 2s. 6d., children half-price, may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, British Red Cross Society, 29, Portman Square, W.

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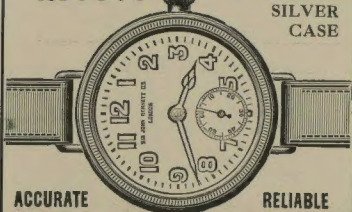
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

German Prisoners for the Roads? The *Motor* makes the very excellent suggestion that for repairing the main roads use should be made of the labour of a proportion of the large number of German

It has been calculated that, if the war should end this year, it will be five years before the main roads get back to their former standard, even supposing there is sufficient labour available to carry out the work of reconstruction steadily and without delay. Highway traffic will assume a vital aspect, for the reason that the virtual reconstruction of the railways will tax our resources to the utmost, and will occupy probably years to effect. That means that the roads will have to carry a large proportion of the traffic which, in pre-war times, was carried by the railways, and this altogether apart from what may be called the ordinary normal increase of motor traffic. Then there is every probability that we shall be faced with a shortage of the labour required, which will be attracted to other occupations by reason of better wages. There is certain, too, to set in a strong tide of emigration of the less skilled workers to the Overseas Dominions. All of these are factors with which we have to take our account, and it certainly appears the wiser course to inaugurate such works of reconstruction as are possible at the earliest possible moment, particularly when they can be undertaken at a minimum of cost, as would be the case were our prisoners set to work on the highways. They would at least be doing something for their keep, instead of loafing behind barbed-wire fences.

Petrol from Paraffin.

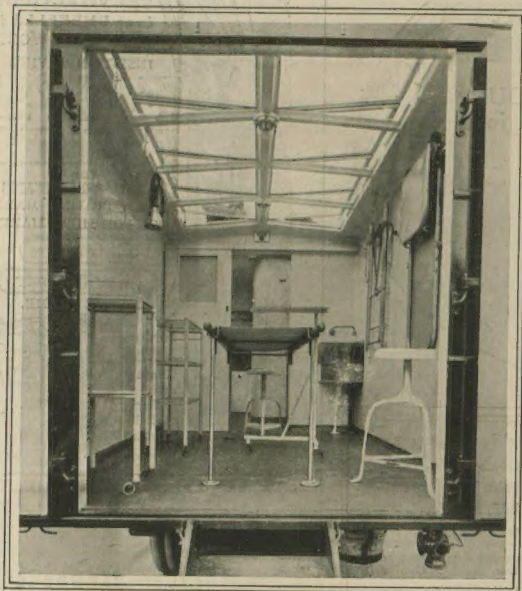
Some very interesting claims are made on behalf of a process for the distillation of a light spirit from petroleum. According to its sponsor, a good grade of commercial petroleum—or kerosene—will yield 60 per cent. by volume of pure spirit, while the lowest quality of lamp-oil will deliver 30 per cent. by volume of spirit, with the saving of some twenty-four valuable by-products. The cost of distillation is said to be very low—about twopence per gallon, I am told—so that a good-quality spirit should be produced, after freight, duty,

and profit have been arranged for, at a considerably lower price than the ordinary motor spirit of commerce. The inventor of the process, which is known as the Nat Freeman process, has, I believe, a small distilling plant at work near London, consisting of twelve stills, with a capacity of three gallons each, from which it is possible to obtain an output of four gallons of spirit per hour right round the clock.

I know nothing at first hand about either the process or the resultant spirit, but I am told the latter is really good and quite up to the claims made for it. If that is so, then we ought to hear a lot more about this process. Incidentally, it would be interesting to know if the same results can be obtained from the distillation of the shale oils as are claimed for the reduction of kerosene. If so, then we have the solution of the home-produced fuel problem to hand.

W. W.

Messrs. Arrol-Johnston, Ltd., inform us that their application for the registration of their trade-mark, consisting of the words "Arrol-Johnston," has been accepted in Class 22 in respect of motor-cars under Sub-Section 5 of Class 9 of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, and they have been notified by the Registrar of Trade Marks that the mark applied for is to be deemed a distinctive mark.



FOR SALONIKA: A SPECIAL MOTOR FIELD OPERATING THEATRE.

Our photograph shows the interior of a field operating theatre, by Messrs. H. J. Mulliner and Co., Ltd., destined for use with the National Greek Government of Salonika.

Photograph by Sale.

prisoners held in this country. It points out that the roads of Britain have been knocked to bits by the combination of heavy traffic and persistent neglect inseparable from three years of war. The traffic we cannot help, and we are almost equally powerless in regard to the neglect, because the men who would normally be employed in repairing the highways are away with the armies, or are engaged in other work essential to the conduct of the war. But in the German prisoners we have an abundant reserve of labour and, the *Motor* asks, why not employ it?



FOR SALONIKA: A SPECIAL MOTOR FIELD OPERATING THEATRE.

Our photograph shows the exterior of a specially made motor field operating theatre, by Messrs. Mulliner and Co., Ltd., of Bedford Park Works, Chiswick, W., for use with the National Greek Government of Salonika.—[Photograph by Sale.]

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professional reputation that there is no condition in which Sanatogen will not do good." While a third describes Sanatogen as "a sound scientific preparation, certain in ultimate result, and free from any risk of danger or disappointment."

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Buy a tin at your chemist's to-day—from 1/9 to 9/6—and see that it is labelled: "Genatosan, Ltd. (British Purchasers of the Sanatogen Co.), 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C.1. Chairman: Lady Mackworth." This is the only genuine original Sanatogen, and it will later on be renamed "Genatosan" to distinguish it from inferior substitutes.



Where Stood the Magic Fortress Reared by Merlin for King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.

PHOTOGRAPH KINDLY LENT BY THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.



THE CASTLE OF OUR KINGS: WINDSOR, FROM THE RIVER.

Windsor Castle, that great building of grey that is set above the green of the meadows and the silver of the waters of the Thames, may fairly be said to be built of history. "From Arthur's Knights of the Round Table to Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra is a range of history which, filled in period by period, yields a rare harvest of national incident. . . . To begin with the memory of legendary history. Upon the Windsor Hill great Merlin reared, so 'tis said, a magic fortress for

King Arthur and his knights, and in the hall, decorated with trophies of their prowess, was set the Table Round. . . . Thus Mrs. Sarah Tooley in "Royal Palaces and their Memories." In 1066, that best-remembered of all years, William the Conqueror built a fortress on Windsor Hill. Even before that time Royalty had lived at Windsor. Until the time of Henry I. the Castle was little more than hunting lodge, fort, and prison; after his time it took on the character of residence.